

# National Republican

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15, 1870.

One Cor. 10th and 1st, near Pennsylvania Av.

W. J. MURTAUGH, Editor and Proprietor.

We cannot undertake to return rejected contributions. Contributions will therefore be returned.

For All Correspondents, whether on business or publication, should addressed to W. J. MURTAUGH, Proprietor NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, Washington, D. C.

## EXCEPITIONS.

Mrs. GRANT'S RECEIPTIONS.

Mrs. Grant's receptions will be held every Tuesday during the session, between the hours of 9 and 4 p. m.

## STEPHEN BLAINE'S RECEIPTIONS.

The receptions of the Speaker of the House of Representatives will be held at his residence, 405 Fifteenth street, from 9 to 11 o'clock each Friday evening of the session.

## MRS. BLAINE'S RECEIPTIONS.

Mrs. Blaine's receptions will be held every Wednesday of the session, between the hours of 9 and 4 p. m.

## DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

At the Russian Legation Madame de Gascia will receive on alternate Monday evenings, commencing on Monday, January 5, and will be at home on Saturdays, from 3 until 5 p. m.

We are requested to state that in consequence of necessary repairs, there will be no evening receptions at the British Legation until special invitations are issued.

## Who Pays the REVENUE?

The total receipts of internal revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, from all the States and Territories, was \$145,097,955.75. This is exclusive of the receipts from the tax on salaries, stamps, and passports through the State Department. The following is the amount paid by each State and Territory, and the relative position in respect to the amount of tax paid: First, New York, \$35,716,432.18; Second, Ohio, \$16,110,547.77; Third, Pennsylvania, \$15,470,400.00; Fourth, Illinois, \$13,063,356.87; Fifth, Massachusetts, \$12,372,432.41; Sixth, Kentucky, \$7,547,209.73; Seventh, Missouri, \$2,305,804.63; Eighth, Maryland, \$4,947,593.76; Ninth, California, \$4,569,437.44; Tenth, Indiana, \$3,560,757.30; Eleventh, New Jersey, \$3,010,251.70; Twelfth, Virginia, \$2,744,144.45; Thirteenth, Michigan, \$2,643,514.12; Fourteenth, Connecticut, \$2,340,505.95; Fifteenth, Wisconsin, \$1,908,640.65; Sixteenth, Louisiana, \$1,903,115.82; Seventeenth, Iowa, \$1,538,394.95; Eighteenth, Rhode Island, \$1,285,394.71; Nineteenth, Tennessee, \$1,255,751.12; Twentieth, Georgia, \$1,010,251.70; Twenty-first, North Carolina, \$750,355.08; Twenty-second, Maine, \$669,064.40; Twenty-third, New Hampshire, \$511,348.02; Twenty-fourth, West Virginia, \$503,043.40; Twenty-fifth, Texas, \$482,011.77; Twenty-sixth, Alabama, \$473,510.25; Twenty-seventh, District of Columbia, \$446,045.15; Twenty-eighth, Delaware, \$435,105.47; Twenty-ninth, Minnesota, \$363,307.80; Thirtieth, South Carolina, \$355,960.11; Thirtieth-first, Vermont, \$316,672.56; Thirtieth-second, Kansas, \$243,763.90; Thirtieth-third, Nevada, \$220,577.15; Thirtieth-fourth, Mississippi, \$194,139.47; Thirtieth-fifth, Oregon, \$161,725.09; Thirtieth-sixth, Nebraska, \$161,388.49; Thirtieth-seventh, Arkansas, \$144,855.07; Thirtieth-eighth, Idaho, \$78,105.09; Thirtieth-ninth, Florida, \$71,699.13; Fortieth, Utah, \$64,711.49; Forty-first, Montana, \$64,350.35; Forty-second, Colorado, \$60,999.24; Forty-third, Washington, \$40,367.48; Forty-fourth, New Mexico, \$46,615.42; Forty-fifth, Arizona, \$11,519.21; Forty-sixth, Dakota, \$10,900.14; Forty-seventh, Wyoming, \$5,106.50.

**AN IMPORTANT JUDICIAL OPINION—THE RIGHTS OF LANDLORDS.**—On yesterday, the Supreme Court of this District decided that the act of Congress of the 22d of February, 1867, (the landlord and tenant act), gave to a landlord the right to attach or distrain for rent, the property of his tenant only; and that this act terminated the landlord's right at common law, to take and pursue the property of a tenant in arrear for rent into the hands of a purchaser who buys from the tenant in good faith, and without notice that the landlord has a lien on the property. As it had not discovered a grammatical error in Byron's line:

"All men's hair have grown," he,

Mrs. H. B. Brown, in her recent account to the scandalous literature of the country, speaking of a biography of Byron that appeared in 1868, says, but for some cause which she names, its editor "would have been overwhelmed with a storm of popular indignation, which, like the fire of Sodom, could have left him a pillar of salt, for a warning to all future generations."

**A REVOLUTIONARY BILL.**—On the 16th of January, Mr. Walker, of Tennessee, introduced a bill by the following title: "A Bill to Secure all acts done by any legislative, executive or judicial officer, laboring under the disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of the Constitution shall stand void."

The following is the bill:

Whichever section three, article fourteen of the United States declares that no person shall be eligible to the office of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or any State, who having previously taken an oath as a member of the Legislature, or as a member of the Senate or House of Representatives, shall violate any of the provisions of the Constitution.

Mr. Walker had decided that the safety of the country demanded that conditions of service should be imposed upon Virginia.

Mr. Fowler, of New Hampshire, introduced a constitutional speech upon reconstruction.

Mr. Edmunds, from a letter which he said he had received from the Governor of

Mr. Marion said this was the time and place for this. There were large numbers of persons in their business as manufacturers, in violation of the fourteenth amendment, and they should be immediately presented.

Mr. Brown argued that the safety of the country demanded that conditions of service should be imposed upon Virginia.

Mr. Fowler, of New Hampshire, introduced a constitutional speech upon reconstruction.

Mr. Edmunds read a newspaper extract of the speech of Mr. Marion.

"With a legislature elected in opposition to the Radicals, I shall never carry out the commands of my constituents."

Mr. Edmunds, the Governor of

Mr. Marion, who said that

Mr. Marion, "Traitor."

Mr. Thayer said he had been admitted on the 1st of January, 1865, by the State of New Hampshire, and was admitted to the bar of the Union, was to be let to him to practice.

After further discussion, the Senate, without a single vote, adjourned to meet again, after a short time spent in the chamber.

**BILL FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.**—On the 16th of January, Mr. Brooks, of N. Y., moved to inform the House of Representatives that the bill for the reorganization of the State government had been referred to the Committee on Post Roads.

Mr. Gutzlaff, of Penn., joined resolution

to postpone the bill.

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